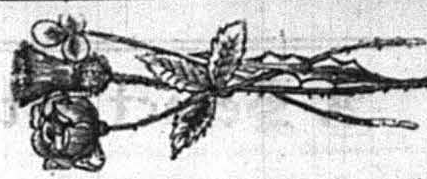




THE COLONIST.



VOL. IV. Subscription Rates—\$3.00 per annum. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1889. Single copies—One cent. No. 73.

BY TELEGRAPH. THE CANADIAN COMMONS.

Trouble Over the Jesuits Estate Act.

THE PARIS FINANCE

20 Suicides at Monte Carlo.

HALIFAX, March 29.

The resolution in the Canadian Commons, censuring the government for not disallowing the Jesuit Estate Act of Quebec, was defeated last night; only thirteen voting for it. No Catholic took part in the debate except the Minister of Justice and the leader of the opposition.

The financial agitation in Paris continues. Twenty cases of suicide are reported from Monte Carlo in two months.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—cabbage, etc. J & W Pitts
Room papers, etc. John Baird
Pork, beef, etc. A P Jordan
Parsnips, etc. Clift, Wood & Co
North Sydney coal. James Murray
Sausages, etc. Clift, Wood & Co
Charity lecture. see adv't
Agricultural society notice. J B Sclater
Heavy black oats. Clift, Wood & Co
Books, Magazines, etc. J F Chisholm
Sydney Coal. Clift, Wood & Co

AUCTION SALES.

Tomorrow (SATURDAY), at 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF

J. & W. Pitts,

36 BRLS VERY FINE CABBAGE
5 crates Bananas
20 barrels Choice Apples
60 barrels Choice Potatoes
20 barrels Choice Turnips
10 barrels Choice Carrots
100 tubs Choice Nova Scotia Butter.
mar29

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

North SYDNEY Coal.

We have reduced the price of our
NORTH SYDNEY COAL.
To 24s. sent home
FROM BROOKING'S.
JAS. MURRAY.
mar29, 21fp

CHARITY LECTURE.

MR. JOHN STUDDY will deliver
Lecture in the Athenaeum Hall, on Tuesday
next, on behalf of the distressed of Upper Island
Cove. Subject: "Reminiscences of Life in South
Africa." Admission: Reserved seats, 20 cents;
obtainable at Mrs. Rouse's, Water-street. General
admission 10 cents, payable at the door. Holders
of Nfld. Agricultural Society tickets are admitted
on them. mar29, 1 & 2m

SAUSAGES, &c.

ON SALE BY
CLIFT, WOOD & CO.,
Ex s.s. Conscript.
1 half-barrel Halifax Sausages
2 cases Bolognas
—ALSO—
3 barrels Fresh Eggs. mar29

NOTICE

A General Meeting
Of the Newfoundland Agricultural Society
will be held in the British Hall to-
morrow (SATURDAY), 30th instant, at
12 o'clock. By order,
J. B. SCLATER,
mar29, 1i Secretary.

\$4.80:

Four dollars and eighty cents per ton.
We will sell the balance of our Coal,
Ex shed, 100 tons Coal.
At \$4.80 per ton sent home.
mar29 CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

Valuable Building Lots on Flower Hill.
Easy mode of payments.

I AM OFFERING FOR SALE A FEW
Eligible Building Lots, situate on Flower-hill,
a little to the westward of the residence of Mr.
William Murphy, and will give accommodating
terms to sober and industrious mechanics.
Apply to **T. W. SPRY,**
at his Real Est. Ex. Water-st.

New Advertisements.

SIGN-BEEHIVE!

JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMSHIP CASPIAN,

Our Stock New Room Papers

which we are selling from 5c. up.

Also, Job lot Men's and Boy's Hard Felt Hats, at 30cts.

JOHN BAIRD,
Corner Shop, opp. Town Clock.

JUST RECEIV'D,

Per brigantine "Lilian,"

The Remainder of Our Spring Shipment

J. H. MARTIN

—HAS NOW ON HAND OVER—

100 Crates Assorted Earthenware—in latest designs; personally selected
Tea Sets (5-o'clock)—cheapest ever imported
Chamber Sets (complete) from \$1.50 upwards.

A great advantage to Outport dealers in purchasing their Stock of Earthenware from the
above, is that they are not required to take a Crate assorted (half of which very often turns out Un-
saleable), but will have the largest stock in the city to make their selection from, and packed free
of charge. Note the Address—100 Water Street. mar16, 1p, 1t

At ANDREW P. JORDAN'S.

Family Mess Pork, Splendid Jowls—small
Packet Beef, Mess Beef, Pigs' Heads, &c., &c.

—AND, IN STOCK,—

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF TEAS.

Choice brands, from 25 to 41 cents per lb., wholesale, and from 30 to 60 retail. Our 60c. Tea,
flavored with Pekoe, is a great favorite and highly prized.
Also, Superior Extra Flour and other grades
Best brands Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Green Peas, Beans, Round Peas
A few fine Cheese; Soaps—all qualities. Our Pale Yellow is meeting with rapid
sale—in 1-lb and 5-lb bars; Heavy Black Oats, &c.

ANDREW P. JORDAN.

BUILDERS' SUPPLY STORE

To Housekeepers:

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF MIXED PAINTS IN ALL COLORS, LIN-
seed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, Stains, Whiting, Furniture Polish, Brass
Polish, Brunswick Black, Picture Nails, Picture Cord, Furniture Tacks—all
kinds; Paint Brushes—all sizes and qualities. We have just received a large
quantity of Glue, which we intend to close out at a low figure. Call before it is
all gone. march26

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

TO BE LET.

For such terms as may be agreed upon.

That Dwelling House & Shop

Situate on the Northside of Water Street,
in St. John's, and formerly occupied by the late
Mr. EDWARD POWER, as hardware rooms. Apply to
ROBERT J. KENT,
mar28, 10fp Solicitor.

JUST IN TIME!

Received, per stmr. Caspian,

2-lb crocks English Plum Jam,
2-lb crocks English Gooseberry do
14-lb crocks English Plum Jam
14-lb crocks Marmalade.

GEORGE E. BEARNS,

mar28 Water Street.

TO LET.

(possession given 1st May next.)

That Shop and Dwelling House,

Situate on Water Street, at present occupied by
JOHN STUDDY, Esq. Apply to
F. ST. JOHN,
mar29, 3p, 1t

The Best Electric Belt Ever Made.

ONLY \$3.00.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMA-
tism, Liver, Stomach and Kidney Dis-
eases, Diseases of the Blood, Skin Diseases, Female
Complaints, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Lame
Back and Nervous Debility.

This wonderful Electro-Galvanic Belt, invented
by a German Electrician of Berlin, Germany,
(whatever may be the cost), will be introduced into
this country at once. The price of the Belt has
always been six dollars (\$6), but to induce invalids to
give it a trial, the Electro-Galvanic Belt is now
offered at the above greatly reduced price, as those
who try it will surely recommend it to others if
found as represented.

This belt is without doubt, the best, the strong-
est and most scientifically constructed Electric
Appliance ever introduced, being the invention of
the greatest German Electrician. It has met with
the most marvelous success in Europe, being re-
commended and endorsed by the entire medical
profession of Germany. The inventor has in his
possession letters from Prince Bismarck and sev-
eral members of the Royal Family. A quarter of
a million of them were sold in the German Empire
in one year. These belts, unlike many so called
electric appliances, are very light and not dis-
agreeable to wear, and generate a current that can
be immediately felt. Their action is stimulating
and at the same time soothing, causing the stom-
ach, liver, kidneys and nervous system to act as
nature intended they should, curing thousands of
cases that internal medicines failed even to re-
lieve. Under no circumstances can they do harm,
and must do good, no matter what the complaint
is. The electric disks are so arranged that they
retain their strength for twenty years. Order
at once from this advertisement. For sale by
THOMAS WHITE,
mar29, 9fp 97 Patrick Street St. John's, N.F.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Bankers.

JUST RECEIVED,

Another shipment of the
New Famous Pilley's Patent Continuous

FOG HORNS!

Bankers' Bells and Charts
Dory and Ships' Compasses
Logs and Log Lines
Anaroid Barometers
Anchor Lamps, Side Lights
Monroe Splitting Knives
Dory Cans, and other
Requisites for Bankfishery.

Prices: Satisfactory!

ARCADE HARDWARE STORE,

M. MONROE

mar26, 1p

Choice Vegetables

Now landing ex steamer Conscript from Halifax,
and for sale by

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.,

42 Bags Parsnips
6 Barrels Carrots. mar29

NEW BOOKS, NEW MAGAZINES.

JONATHAN AND HIS CONTINENT,

by Max O'Rell
Dolly, by Justin H. McCarty, M. P., 27cts
In Australian Wilds, 27cts
The Girl from Malta, by Fergus Hume, 27cts
For England's Sake, by Robert Cromie, 27cts
Standard, 8cts. Novels: Cruise of the Midge
Harry Lorrequer, Hector O'Halloran, Handy Andy
Saucy Arethusa, The Pirate's Daughter
The Wastock, Why Did He Marry Her
The Gallant Hussar, Rory O'Moore
Valentine Vox, The Bironac, A Turkish Slave
Prince Charles Edward, The Bride of the Prairie
The Pirate Hunter, The Traveller's Jolly Book
The Fatal Plot, The Spirit of Fun, etc., etc.
Magazines: Young Ladies' Journal for April
Family Herald, Scribner's Magazine
Myra's Journal, etc., etc., for March.

mar29

J. F. CHISHOLM.

1889.

Athenaeum Lecture Course.

MONDAY, April 1—Readings and Music.
MONDAY, April 8—Rev. George Bond, subject:
"The Eye of the East; Damascus and There-
abouts."
MONDAY, April 22—Easter Monday: Concert.

Doors open at a quarter past 7. Chair to be
taken at 8. Numbered seats twenty cts. Gen-
eral admission, ten cents.

By order, **J. J. FLANNERY,**
jan19 Secretary.

Heavy Blk Oats.

On Sale by Clift, Wood & Co.

500 bushels Heavy Black Oats.

mar29

TURNIPS.

ON SALE BY

J. & W. PITTS.

P.E. Island TURNIPS.

mar27

Food and Water Cans.

EVERY DORY REQUIRES the above
Cans, by Act passed in 1888. We are mak-
ing them; they have been highly approved of by
several banking masters and owners. When put
in the dory they take up no room, and never re-
quire to be removed when dories are being put on
deck. Will last for several years. We are pre-
pared to receive orders for them now.

R. & C. CALLAHAN,
mar16, 1wfp Water-street.

TO BE LET.

TWO FINE FAMILY RESIDENCES,
fitted with all the modern improvements,
such as Baths, Closets, Gardens, Stables, Out-
houses, &c., situate on Gower Street. For further
particulars apply to
WILLIAM COOK,
mar13, 6fp, eod 278 Water-street.

WANTED, A CAN-SEALER; ALSO,
A Boy, who understands putting on bot-
toms. Apply at this office. mar26, 4fp

DWELLINGS AND SHOPS TO LET
in a Central part of the town. Apply at
Colonist office. mar27, 1p, 1t

WANTED—A HOUSE, IN THE VICI-
nity of Military Road. Rent about \$200.
Apply at Colonist office. mar31, 6p, 1t

(continued from fourth page.)
that no further urging will be required. I shall
now take a brief review of the history and growth
of agriculture in our midst up to the present
time, as quoted from the statistical information
before us:—

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS FOR 1886.

11,032 acres of land valued at \$50	\$553,100
per acre.....	62,360
1559 horses, valued at \$40 each.....	116,640
5,832 cows and cattle, &c., valued at	11,772
\$20 each.....	9,465
2,943 sheep, valued at \$4 each.....	8,000
3,155.....	\$761,337
4,000.....	The annual produce for the same year

amounted to
467,250 bbls. potatoes, at \$1 per bbl. \$467,250
10,310 bush oats, at 60c. per bus. 6,186
6,795 tons hay, at \$20 per ton. 135,900

\$609,336

Total value for that year, \$1,370,673.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS FOR 1845:

28,056 acres of land under cultivation,	\$1,402,900
valued at \$50 per acre.....	26,360
2,409 horses, valued at \$40 each.....	102,700
8,135 cattle, " " \$20 ".....	23,000
5,750 sheep, " " \$4 ".....	15,231
5,077 pigs, " " \$3 ".....	11,942
5,971 goats, " " \$2 ".....	\$1,712,033

The annual produce for the same year

amounted to
341,343 bbls potatoes, at \$1 per bbl. \$341,343
11,657 bus of grain, at 60 cts..... 7,005
11,013 tons of hay and fodder, at
\$20 per ton..... 220,260

\$668,608

1,792,033

Total value for that year..... \$2,360,641

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS FOR 1874:

36,339 acres of land under cultivation,	\$1,816,950
valued at \$50 per acre.....	162,280
4,057 horses, valued at \$40 each.....	278,760
13,938 cattle, " " \$20 ".....	115,064
28,786 sheep, " " \$4 ".....	68,865
23,355 swine, " " \$3 ".....	13,020
6,610 goats, " " \$2 ".....	\$2,454,339

The annual farm produce for the same year

amounted to
24,364 tons of hay, at \$20 per ton..... \$487,280
546..... 546
84..... 84
7,004..... 3,502
331,959..... 331,959
14,131..... 14,131
5,487..... 5,487
Butter, at 20 cts per lb..... 41,319

884,398

2,454,339

Total value for year..... \$3,339,247

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS FOR 1884.

46,996 acres of cultivated land, valued	\$2,349,800
at \$50 per acre.....	221,360
5,534 horses, valued at \$40 each.....	236,880
11,844 cattle valued at \$20 each.....	241,200
8,040 mch cows, valued \$30 each.....	101,304
30,326 sheep, valued at \$4 each.....	84,665
21,555 swine, valued at \$3 each.....	15,865
7,331 goats, valued at \$2 each.....	\$3,291,077

The annual farm produce for same year

amounted to:—
25,312 tons of hay at \$20 per ton..... \$506,240
462 bush. of wheat and barley at \$1
per bushel..... 462
5,393 bush. of oats at 50 cents per bush. 2,696
302,649 bbls. potatoes at \$1 per bbl. \$302,649
24,000 bbls. turnips at \$1 per bbl. 24,000
21,144 bbls. other roots at \$1 per bbl. 21,144
247,064 lbs. butter at 20 cents per lb. 49,418
Green vegetables and milk..... 80,000

\$1,046,610

Total value for year..... \$4,337,687.

This clearly demonstrates the value of this

industry, and shows to what great results it can
be brought when without any of those fostering
influences it has made such rapid strides. We
will now take a glance at the imports into this
colony for a corresponding period:—

IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1874.

331 horses, valued at.....	\$ 16,170
3,130 oxen and cows, valued at.....	95,120
175 pigs and calves, valued at.....	875
4,578 sheep, valued at.....	11,282
59,000 bushels oats, valued at.....	29,490
19,317 cwt. butter, valued at.....	424,968
9,937 cwt. cheese, valued at.....	14,992
2,224 bushels barley, valued at.....	2,224
Meat and poultry, valued at.....	15,621
75,880 bushels potatoes, valued at.....	30,112
Other vegetables, valued at.....	8,550
945 tons of hay and straw, valued at.....	11,350

\$660,763

IMPORTS FOR 1886.

Oxen and cows, 3,218, valued at.....	\$ 73,750
Sheep, 5,493, valued at.....	16,476
Pigs and calves, 305, valued at.....	915
Bacon and hams, valued at.....	24,065
Beef, jowls, &c., valued at.....	13,671
Bacon, valued at.....	6,137
Butter, 14,632 lbs., valued at.....	255,677
Hay and straw, valued at.....	5,963
Meat and poultry, valued at.....	2,453
Oatmeal, valued at.....	8,669
Peas, valued at.....	15,740
Pork, valued at.....	331,692
Potatoes, valued at.....	11,701
Turnips, valued at.....	2,146
Vegetables, valued at.....	1,173
Onions, valued at.....	2,455

\$786,820

In looking over the census of 1884 I find that

the hay crop for that year was 28,000 tons,
valued at \$566,244—at \$20 per ton.
Wheat and barley, 462 bushels, at \$1 per
bushel—\$462. Oats, 5,393 bushels at 60 cents
per bushel—\$3,235.80.

Potatoes, 302,649 barrels at \$1 per barrel—
\$3,235.80.

Turnips, 24,006 barrels at 80 cents per bar-
rel—\$19,204.

Other root crops, 21,144 barrels at \$1 per
barrel—\$21,144.

Butter, 247,064 lbs. at 25 cents per lb.—
\$61,766.

Cheese, 422 lbs. at 20 cents per lb.—\$84.40;
making a total of \$973,786.20.

(To be Continued.)

A Select Story.

Her Love Was Her Life.

BY AUTHOR OF "SET IN DIAMONDS."

CHAPTER XLVIX—(continued.)

THE WOUND IN HER HEART.

"Leone," he said, "do you mean this—must we part?"

They forgot in that moment all the restraints by which they had surrounded themselves; once more they were Lance and Leone, as in the old days.

"Must we part?" he repeated, and her face paled as she raised it to his.

"I can not bear the pain, Lance," she said, wearily. "It would be better for us never to meet than for me to suffer as I did last evening."

He drew nearer to her.

"Did you suffer so much, Leone," he asked, gently.

"Yes, more almost than I can bear. It is not many years since I believed that I was your wife, and now I have to see another woman in my place. I—I saw you kiss her—I had to go away and leave you together. No, I can not bear it, Lance!"

The beautiful head drooped wearily, the beautiful voice trembled and died away in a wail that was pitiful to hear; all her beauty, all her genius, her talent—what did it avail her?

Lord Chandos had suffered much, but his pain had never been so keen as now at this moment, when this beautiful, queenly woman wailed out her sorrow to him.

"What shall I do, Leone? I would give my life to undo what I have done; but it is useless—I can not. Do you mean that we must part?"

The eyes she raised to his face were haggard and weary with pain.

"There is nothing for it but parting, Leone," she said. "I thought we could be friends, but it is not possible; we have loved each other too well."

"We need not part now," he said; "let us think it over; life is very long; it will be hard to live without the sunlight of your presence, Leone, now that I have lived in it so long. Let us think it over. Do you know what I wanted to ask you last evening?"

"No," she replied, "what was it?"

"A good wish that you may still grant me," he said. "We may part, if you wish it, Leone. Leone, let us have one happy day before the time comes. Leone, you see how fair the summer is, I want you spend one day with me on the. The chestnuts are all in flower—the whole world is full of beauty, and song, and fragrance; the great boughs are dipping into the stream, and the water lilies lie on the river's breast. My dear love and lost love, come with me for one day. We may be parted all the rest of our lives, come with me for one day."

Her face brightened with the thought. Surely for one day they might be happy; long years would have to pass, and they would never meet. Oh, for one day, away on the river, in the world of clear waters, green boughs and violet banks—one day away from the world which had trammelled them and fettered them.

"You tempt me," she said, slowly. "A day with you on the river. Ah, for such a pleasure as that I would give twenty years of my life."

He did not answer her, because he dared not. He waited until his heart was calm and at rest again, then he said:

"Let us go to-morrow, Leone. Rise early. How often we have gone out together while the dew lay upon the flowers and grass. Shall it be so?"

The angel of prudence faded from her presence as she answered, "Yes." Knowing how she loved him, hearing the old love story in his voice, reading it in his face, she would have done better if she had died there in the splendor of her beauty and the pain of her love than have said, "Yes." So it was arranged.

"It will be a beautiful day," said Lord Chandos. "I am a capital rower, Leone, as you will remember. I will take you as far as Medmersham Abbey; we will spend an hour among the ruins; but you will have to rise early and drive down to the river side. You will not mind that."

"I shall mind nothing that brings me to you," she said with a vivid blush, so it was settled.

They forgot the dictates of honor; he forgot prudence and justice.

The morning dawned. She had eagerly watched for it through the long hours of night; it wakes her with the song of the birds and the shine of the sun; it wakes her with a mingled sense of pain and happiness, of pleasure and regret. She was to spend a whole day with him, but the background to that happiness was that he was leaving a wife at home who had all claims to his time and attention.

"One happy day before I die," she said to herself.

But will it be happy? The sun will shine brightly, yet there will be a background; yet it shall be happy because it will be with him.

It was yet early in the morning when she drove to the appointed place at the river side. The sun shone in the skies, the birds sung in the trees, the beautiful river flashed and glowed in the light, the waters seemed to dance and the green leaves to thrill.

Ab, if she were but back by the mill-stream, if she were but Leone Noel once again, with her life all unspoiled before her; if she were anything on earth except possessed by a mad love.

If she could but exchange these burning ashes of a burning love for the light, bright heart of her girlhood, when the world had been full of beauty which spoke to her in an unknown tongue.

God had been so good to her; he had given to her the beauty of a queen, genius that was immortal, wit, everything that life holds most fair, and they were all lost to her because of her mad love. Ah, well, never mind, the sun was shining, the river dancing far away in the sun, and she was to spend the day with him. She had dressed herself to perfection in a close-fitting dress of dark-gray velvet, relieved by ribbons of rose pink; she wore a hat with a dark-gray plume, under the shade of which her beautiful face looked doubly bewitching; the little hands, which by their royal gestures swayed multitudes, were cased in dark gray. Lord Chandos looked at her in undisguised admiration.

"The day seems to have been made on purpose for us," he said, as he helped her in the boat.

Leone laughed, but there was just the least tinge of bitterness in that laugh.

"A day made for us would have gray skies, cold rains, and bleak, bitter winds," she said.

And then the pretty pleasure boat floated away on the broad, beautiful stream.

It was a day on which to dream of heaven; there was hardly a ripple on the beautiful Thames; the air was balmy, sweet, filled with the scent of hay from the meadows; of flowers from the banks; it was as though they had floated away into Paradise.

Lord Chandos bent forward to see that the rugs were properly disposed; he opened her sunshade, but she would not use it.

"Let me see the beautiful river, the banks and the yews, while I may," she said, "the sun will not hurt me."

There was no sound save that of the oars cleaving the bright waters. Leone watched the river with loving eye; since she had left River View—and she had loved it with something like passion—it seemed like a part of that married life which had ended so abruptly. They passed by a thicket, where the birds were singing after a mad fashion of their own.

"Stop and listen," she said, holding up her hand.

He stopped and the boat floated gently with the noiseless tide.

"I wonder," said Leone, "if in that green bird kingdom there are tragedies such as take place in ours?"

Lord Chandos laughed. "You are full of fanciful ideas, Leone," he said. "Yes, I imagine, the birds have their tragedies because they have their loves."

"I suppose there pretty birds and plain birds, loving birds, and hard-hearted ones; some who live a happy life, filled with sunlight and song—some who die when the leaves are green, shot through the heart. In the kingdom of birds and the kingdom of men it is all just the same."

"Which fate is yours, Leone?" asked Lord Chandos.

"Mine?" she said, looking away over the dancing waters, "mine? I was shot while the sun shone, and the best part of me died of the wound in my heart."

BAIRD'S LINIMENT.

IT CURES CRAMPS AND PAINS.

Mrs. D. J. Collicott, of Hillsdale, Albert Co., N.B., says:—I have used your Liniment in my family for some time and have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best I have tried. For Cramps and Pains I think it has no equal.

MR. H. PAXTON BAIRD: Dear Sir,—About eleven months ago I wrenched my back lifting three applications of your Baird's Liniment CURED ME. (Signed) G. THEICKENS, St. Stephen, December 15th, 1883. mar27

Beef. - Beef.

ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & CO., 25 brls Mess Beef—Hill & Co. 25 brls Extra Mess Beef. mar26 Nelson Morris & Co

Cattle Feed.

FOR SALE. 125 bags Cattle Feed—100 lbs each 75 bags Meal Feed—130 lbs each mar23 CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

CHEAP READING.

Trickster, by Ouida, 40 cents The Owl House, by Marlett, 20 cents Hemo Sum, by Ebers, 20 cents Armada, by Collins, 40 cents Young Mrs. Jardine, by Miss Mulleck, 40 cents Chandos, by Ouida, 40 cents The Metaphen Affair, by Du Boisgobey, 40 cents Saint Michael, by Werner, 40 cents Vanity Fair, by Thackeray, 40 cents Mona's Choice, by Mrs. Alexander, 20 cents Byron's complete works, 30 cents Scott's complete works, 30 cents Shakespeare's complete works, 30 cents Myra's and Weldon's Journals for March. mar23

GARRETT BYRNE, Opp Post Office.

For Coughs, Sore Throats, Asthma, Irritation of the Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Difficulty of Breathing and all affections of the throat and lungs, use

Baird's Balsam of Horehound

Many a sleepless night is passed because of a hacking cough or from a tickling sensation in the throat, which an occasional sip of the Balsam would relieve.

MR. R. S. McDONALD, of Alma, Albert County, writes:—More than a year I was troubled with a cough and a tickling sensation in the throat and could get no relief until I tried a bottle of Baird's Balsam. Less than one bottle completely cured me and I have frequently recommended it to others since, who tell me they find it a perfect cure for such affections. mar27

Double Dorries

ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & CO. Twenty-five Dorries.

Unequalled for strength, design, safety, and carrying capacity. mar6

\$4.80:

Four dollars and eighty cents per ton. We will sell the balance of our Coal.

Ex shed, 100 tons Coal.

At \$4.80 per ton sent home. mar26

\$2.50 per brl

ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & CO., 100 brls Silverpeel and Red Onions.

At \$2.50 (two dollars and fifty cents) per barrel. mar23 [To close sales.]

Advice to Mothers

MANY CHILDREN SUFFER AND die from no other causes than an excess of Worms in the Stomach or intestines, to avoid this give Dr. McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup, any child will take it.

H. PAXTON BAIRD: Dear Sir,—I sell a good deal of your Dr. McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup, and find that my customers like it very much. I also hear some of them speak very highly of your Baird's Liniment. Yours truly, T. W. PECK, Woodstock, Albert Co., N.B., Dec. 14, 1887.

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THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN. ANODYNE LINIMENT

Legislative Council.

TUESDAY, March 5th.

The House met at half-past 4 o'clock. Shortly after the meeting of the House, a deputation from the Assembly brought up, for the Council's concurrence, a Bill, entitled, An Act to Amend the Law Relating to the Taking of Seals, and the Right of Property Therein.

On motion of Hon. C. Bowring, this Bill was read a first time, to be read a second time to-morrow. The hon. mover then gave notice that on to-morrow he should move the suspension of the 35th rule of the House, in reference to this Bill.

Hon. C. BOWRING, pursuant to notice, asked the hon. Colonial Secretary to lay upon the table of the house any correspondence that may have taken place between him and Lloyds, London, upon the question of the appointment of the Lloyds' Surveyor here.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY replied that there has been some individual, or not quite official, correspondence upon the subject, but it has not come to anything final. He was, therefore, not in a position to give any information of a definite character respecting it.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, March 6th.

The House met at half-past 4 o'clock.

ORDER OF THE DAY:

SECOND READING OF BILL TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO SEALFISHERY.

Hon. C. BOWRING said, he regretted to see that this bill, in the shape it has come up for our concurrence, is not nearly so comprehensive as, and contains much less change of the existing law, than he should have liked. As the bill stands at present, it merely proposes to repeal the first section of the law as contained in the Act passed in the year 1887, which section refers specifically to the right of property in panned seals. The abolition of that section of the present law was, he considered, a wise act upon the part of the Assembly, because he was informed by the best authorities upon the subject—almost every master of a sealing steamer proceeding to the icefields—that it was, in its existing shape, calculated to lead to riot, and in all probability to bloodshed and endless ill will between the crews of the steamers engaged in the sealfishery. It was also explained to him, and reasonably so, as he conceived, by the same authorities, that the provision in the law compelling owners of panned seals to keep a personal watch upon them, in order to secure and retain right of property, was fraught with possible hardship and cruelty to the crews of the vessels. Oftentimes seals are panned miles away from them, and the men start off early in the morning lightly clad, in the expectation of being thus better enabled to do a good day's work. It must then be obvious that to compel any number of them to remain out upon the ice in charge of those seals until they are taken on board, is almost certain to result in physical suffering and perhaps irreparable injury, even to imperilling their lives. It was, therefore, wise to expunge a provision of law that opened the door to such grave evils as those. His opinion was that when a ship's crew have killed and panned seals, they should be entitled to a right of property in those seals until they had passed out of sight of them, or the ship is lost. He believed that the Bill introduced in the Lower House to amend the present law, contained a greater number of changes in it than this bill proposes. One of its clauses provided, he believed, that no panning of seals should take place before the seventeenth day of March in any spring; and another proposed to allow any steamer that had not been successful in the early period of the voyage on account of having been jammed, having had machinery temporarily disabled, or from other cause, to continue the voyage, which, by the existing law, must be terminated on the twentieth of April. Steamship owners and masters have suggested that steamers whose chances of success have been marred by such accidents as stated, should, in reason, be permitted to follow up the fishery until the first of May; and he exceedingly regretted that such a provision, which was designed to remove a restriction that might, in operation, lead to injurious consequences to all concerned, has not been retained in the amended bill before them. However, incomplete as this measure is, and inadequate to meet the exigencies of the case as compared with the bill introduced into the Assembly by an hon. member for Harbor Grace, he was prepared to accept it, as an instalment of those conditions which the requirements of the case in the judgment of the most experienced and competent authorities call for, hoping that such amendments may be introduced in this chamber as will assimilate it more nearly to that which he had alluded to. He begged to move that the bill be read a second time.

Hon. M. MONROE should not oppose the second reading of the bill, but he must say he always looked with suspicion upon hasty legislation, rushed through under suspended rules. Such a mode of legislating upon most import-

ant subjects is always objectionable. A like course of procedure was adopted last session when a similar bill was pressed through the lower house at one sitting, a course which we were expected to follow; but the wisdom of this chamber fortunately succeeded in strangling it, and the members of the very body from which it emanated, have now, themselves, by their condemnatory action upon the bill of similar tenor recently introduced there, endorsed the stand we then took, by objecting to a measure which they last year asked this house to assent to, but which we declined to adopt. Without going further afield, here was strong evidence of the utility of this chamber in interposing its prerogative as a check upon hasty and ill-considered legislation. The bill now before us is in its character entirely opposite to the present law as contained in the act of 1887 which was introduced by him (Mr. M.). So far as he was concerned in bringing forward that measure his object was simply to guard the seal fishery against that speedy extinction as a business pursuit which the circumstances attending its prosecution inevitably pointed to. He held it true that equal wisdom is shown in protecting the creatures of the sea as well as of the land, and this principle is recognized and acted upon in all enlightened countries. Had efficient steps been taken in years gone by to protect our fisheries, we should not in this year of grace have been obliged to import a gentleman from abroad, at a high salary, to superintend costly departments to repair that loss which years of recklessness and neglect have produced. This principle or necessity to protect the species, does not, however, seem to be admitted by steamer owners or masters, as would appear from the statement of hon. Mr. Bowring that there is a consensus of opinion between owners and masters in favor of the repeal of the law which aimed at attaining that object. Now, he (Mr. M.) contended that no less reliable source could be appealed to to acquire information to shape legislation upon this subject than the masters of sealing steamers. An evidence of this fact may be found in the circumstance, as seen by the debates of the other Chamber, that a member there twitted the introducer of the bill with last year having suggested the twentieth of March as the earliest limit for panning seals, because he was then master of a small steamer; but that this year, being commander of a large and powerful steamer, the same gentleman proposed that the fifteenth of March should be the limit, and suggested that the reasons for the change of view were therefore very obvious. Our motives should be dictated by considerations entirely apart from self-interest in dealing with a matter forming one of the economic pursuits of the people of the country. We should look beyond the present, and consider that the influence of our legislation upon the seal fishery, either for good or evil, affects the future for all time. Such was the chief aim of the bill introduced by him (Mr. M.) the session before last, at present the law, but that object would be nullified by the amendment we are now asked to adopt. The second principle of the existing law was to prevent steamers going out on second trips after the first of April; and thirdly, it prohibited the continuation of the voyage after the twentieth day of April, thus giving the old seals a chance to escape the wanton destruction that has been going on for the past twenty or thirty years. He had full sympathy with the sentiments advanced in the interest of humanity, but they lack force, as an argument for the repeal of the first section of the existing law. He was quite ready to admit that, under certain conditions of weather, etc., it would be a harsh and cruel act to compel men to watch their property upon the ice; and could the act of 1887 be construed in any way to have a compulsory tendency in that direction, he, though its introducer, should be the first to move that it be repealed. But he would say that the objection raised to it upon that ground is simply an imaginary or sentimental one, and that there is no imperative condition in the clause containing the provision. Steamer masters are in no wise bound or obliged to keep their men upon the ice, and if they should command them to stay on watch in hard and inclement weather at the risk of their lives, it is upon them, the masters, and not upon the law, that the responsibility for the consequences would rest. No humane man would place those under him in a position of danger to his life or health. If a law gave a man power to order his servant to do as he (the master) desired, and he should order that man, though unable to swim, to swim across the harbor, and in endeavoring to do so he was drowned, the responsibility for his death would rest, not upon the law which conferred the power, but upon the master who enforced it. That would be a somewhat analogous case to that set up as ground of objection to the existing law as regards custodianship of property in panned seals. He thought, so far as relates to this right of property, that at all events, if the clause providing for personal guardianship be abolished, some limitation should be attached to the duration of that right. If not, the law will revert to the unsatis-

factory position in which it stood in the time of Sir Hugh Hoyle, when it was ruled in a case that came before the courts, that killing seals gave right of property in them; that sculping increased that right, and marking made it a certainty; and that the man who does all these acts can follow those seals so treated indefinitely in maintenance of his right. That was an extreme view to which some reasonable definite limit should be affixed, and with that object he should, when the bill comes before committee of the whole, propose an amendment to the effect that the right of property in panned seals shall not extend beyond seven days from the commencement of such panning. Such a provision would, he considered, afford steamers ample time to take their seals on board, and if not taken on board at the expiration of that time, they should be the property of any steamer falling in with them.

Hon. JAS. PITTS would call attention of hon. members to the fact that the prosecution of the seal fishery commences on the tenth of March, and that we have now arrived at the sixth day of the month. It is therefore evident that if the proposed law, as he believed is the intention, is to take effect this season, should we engraft any further provisions upon the bill as it stands, such legislation will then have to be considered and dealt with by the lower branch, and in all probability the tenth of March shall have passed away, and all the steamers departed upon the voyage, before the law can be confirmed. Hence it will not apply to the seal fishery of this year, and such action on our part will stultify the object sought to be attained by the introduction of the present bill. If this measure be allowed to pass as it now stands, it could, if thought desirable or necessary, be amplified, and its provisions made more comprehensive next session. The bill originally introduced into the Assembly a few days ago would have been passed in some shape; but as time was short, and it was found that differences of opinion could not be easily reconciled, the result was the adoption of a sort of compromise, as contained in the measure before us, proposing to expunge a single clause of the existing law, leaving other disputed points to remain over for further consideration. Under the circumstances, he therefore thought the importation of any material amendments into this bill will jeopardize its enactment, if not wholly prevent it from coming into operation this season.

The bill was then read a second time. The 35th rule of the house was then, on motion of hon. C. Bowring, suspended, and the house went into committee of the whole upon the bill—hon. Mr. Rendell in the chair.

The first section was then read as follows:—

Be it enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly in legislative session, convened.

"The first section of the act passed in the fiftieth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter twenty three, entitled, 'An Act to regulate the taking of and right of property in seals is hereby repealed.'

(to be continued.)

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LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

The House of Assembly.

WEDNESDAY, March 20.

(continued.)

Mr. MORRIS—I have very much pleasure in seconding the resolution which has just been proposed by my learned friend, the member for Bonavista. In the first place, Mr. Chairman, I have to congratulate the committee in having for its chairman, on this very important matter, one who, in the past, has done so much, in a quiet way, for the promotion and advancement of agriculture in the district which he so ably represents, and I can only trust this circumstance may prove a favorable omen for the result of the good work we have now in hand. In the past, this very important branch of our industry have not received that liberal and enlightened treatment which in other countries has produced such stupendous results, and which its great importance deserves; but, on the contrary, nothing that the ingenuity and stupidity of past governments, with one or two exceptions, has been left undone to retard its advancement. The statement may seem novel, perhaps doubtful, when I say that eighty years ago it was illegal to erect a dwelling house and enclose for cultivation a piece of land in this country; but anyone who cares to peruse the history of the country will quickly discover that this statement is correct. Between the false and slanderous rumours that have been circulated abroad as regards the quality of our soil and the temperature and conditions of our climate on the one hand, and the unjust laws made against first settlers and the complications of treaty rights, Newfoundland has been, up to within a few years, the victim of Imperial red-tapeism and provincial stupidity, and one would not wonder so much at the indifference displayed by the government of the present day, as regards this vital question, if there was any longer any doubts surrounding the magnificent capabilities of Newfoundland as an agricultural country. But there are not, and the man who would today make an adverse statement to this fact would be held up to ridicule. It is true that very lately the government have taken some steps in stimulating farming; but then it is only partial—as regards the bonus for clearing of land and the settling of colonies—both of which steps have been forced upon it by the members on this side of the House. The trouble has always been in this country that we have carried all our eggs in the one basket. All our capital has been invested in the fisheries—a good enough policy if their perpetual productivity was insured to us as also an undiminished market; but when we regard the failure of these two agencies of success, we may naturally ask ourselves the question, how can the fisheries be best supplanted? and I am sure by the time this committee rises, every hon. member will be ready to answer, "By agriculture." We must no longer leave this great branch to the enterprise of private parties, whose interests it is to closely keep to themselves all the secrets of farming proper to the country; but we must establish in our midst an agricultural department or bureau, whose duty will be to enquire into all those questions affecting the raising of any kind of produce in this country, and then disseminate such information broadcast all over the land. It is surprising how little we know of our country and its vast capabilities. The reason is it appears to be no one's duty or business to circulate such information. I have before me the 1888 edition of the handbook of Newfoundland containing an account of its agricultural and mineral lands, its forests and its other natural resources with a map of the island published by the authority of the Surveyor General. The work I think was originally compiled in 1885 by the Rev. M. Harvey, and is a very comprehensive, valuable little work and reflects credit on its compiler; but this work will only prove a costly toy if thousands be not freely circulated in every village in the country and in every school, and quoted and copied by every newspaper in this country. To show, however, how careful the government is to be exact in such matters as this they have allowed the Customs' Tariff for 1882 instead of for 1888 to be printed in this volume. The author of this work clearly shows that this country possesses the most attractive features for those desirous of embarking their capital in agricultural enterprise, and fully ample to produce in abundance all that fifty times the population might require for their sustenance and support. The following is the opinion of Mr. Murray late Geological Surveyor on the soil and forests of this country as quoted in the work above referred to:—"In round numbers the total population is about 200,000 souls, supported almost altogether in provisions by the Dominion of Canada and the United States. While I have no hesitation in affirming that, were the island treated like any of the maritime provinces of the Dominion, where mining, lumbering, and agriculture are duly encouraged, the time need not be far distant when the numbers of the inhabitants might be reckoned by hundreds of thousands, and eventually by millions." Again the joint committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly made in 1880 reported as follows as regards the future development and extension of our agricultural products:—"Our agricultural industry, though prosecuted to a valuable extent, is yet susceptible of very enlarged development. Vast stretches of agricultural land, extending from Trinity Bay north, along the heads of Bonavista Bay, Gander Bay and Exploits River, as well as on the west coast, need only the employment of well directed labor to convert them into means of independent support for thousands of the population. . . . The inquiry is further suggested whether this colony should not become an exporter of live stock; and we have little difficulty in affirming this position. For grazing purposes we have large tracts that we believe cannot be surpassed in British North America; and when we regard our proximity to England, and the all-important consideration of a short voyage for live stock, the advantages we pos-

sess in this connection are too manifest to be the subject of question or argument." And then again we have Mr. Murray in his report of 1866. Speaking of the Codroy Valley he says:—"The area occupied by level or gently undulating land in the valley amounts, by rough measurement on the plan, to about 75 square miles, or 48,000 square acres, a very large proportion of which is available for settlement. For the most part the country is well wooded with stout mixed timber, consisting chiefly of spruce, balsam fir, yellow birch, frequently of large size, white birch, and tamarack; but there are also frequent spots of barren or spongy marsh, entirely void of timber, or only maintaining a very stunted growth of evergreens, or small tamarack bushes. The islands and flats of the lower part of the Great Codroy River yield a luxuriant growth of wild grass, affording an ample supply of admirable fodder for cattle. Along the sea coast, between Train-vain Brook and the little village of Codroy, the country is partially settled all the way, the attention of the settlers being about equally divided between the cultivation of the land and fishing operations; but up the Great Codroy River, which is more or less occupied on either side of estuary, the calling of the inhabitants appears to be more purely agricultural, and it may be fairly stated that, notwithstanding the very rude process by which the land is cultivated, the crops produced, of grass, grain, and roots, highly testify to the excellence of the soil in which they are grown. Cattle and sheep are raised upon most of these small farms, producing most excellent beef and mutton, besides dairy produce of the best description. A practical farmer from Prince Edward Island who would hardly have any motive in speaking in extra terms of Newfoundland, used the following flattering remarks in an account which he published in a local newspaper on his return home after wintering in the Codroy valley:—"You may judge of the richness of these Codroy lands by the fact that at the homestead where I passed the winter, a farm of not more than fifteen acres of roughly cultivated land, supported a stock of twenty head of cattle and thirty-five sheep wholly upon hay. Along the 'intervals' I passed over rich fields where clover had been grown luxuriantly for more than thirty years, without manure, and with no sign of decay or loss to the soil. Even the neighboring uplands seem equally inexhaustible in fertility, giving no sign of wearing out, though they have been cropped year after year, without manure, since they were settled. Indeed, the manure-heaps are considered an encumbrance by the farmers there. Observing large and unsightly heaps of stable manure, which had been accumulating for thirty years, as I was told, I asked one of the farmers why he did not turn the manure to account. He replied that their hay-fields had no need of manure, and as for their potato lands, any manure on them would choke the potatoes with clover. Indeed, these uplands are so rich that there seems no doubt that they are of volcanic origin." In several places in this little book, we have the testimony of the late Monsignor Sears, who lived and labored in that portion of Newfoundland to which the foregoing extracts refer, all of which eloquently proclaims the great future which must be in store for a people who will settle down here and bend all their energies to the cultivation of the soil. Speaking of St. George's Bay, Monsignor Sears says: "As the soil here is surpassingly productive, especially in the growth of various grasses, I believe there is no country in our latitude to surpass it for grazing sheep or cattle. . . . Wherever the trees are removed by fire, wind or other causes, a spontaneous growth of grass springs up." He tells of meadows which he has known giving hay for the last nineteen years, "and the nineteenth crop is better than the first." Again we have the testimony of John Bell, M.A., M.D., in the "Canadian Naturalist" for 1870. He says, speaking of the West Coast: "Along the river flats, in the valleys, and on the 'barrens,' when these are drained, and the country is a little more cleared, there will be room for thousands of farms, and the hills will afford walks for immense flocks of sheep, and pasture for countless herds of cattle, the surplus of all which will find a ready market at the ports and fishing-stations, at the lumbering, manufacturing and mining establishments, which ere long will make this old and neglected colony one vast scene of active and profitable industry. The climate of the island is favorable to the development of its agricultural resources of every kind. Instead of the cold, foggy atmosphere which is generally supposed to hang over the island, quite the reverse is the case." But these distant regions are not the only portions of Newfoundland which offer a large return to the farmer. Mortier, Placentia, St. Mary's, Trinity and Bonavista Bays have several localities in each of them, containing miles of land which only require the stump extractor and the plough to convert them into smiling landscapes, yellow with fields of grain. Only this summer I walked from the Harbor Grace Railway Junction to Chapel Arm, in the bottom of Trinity Bay, a distance of twenty miles, passing through Dildo and the Dildo agricultural settlement, and never have I seen better land or land easier to clear. Forests of magnificent trees on either side of the road, lakes and rivers in abundance, and to add to these attractions caplin in galore, one load of which is sufficient to decompose three loads of bog, which I am told abounds in this part of the country and which is unexcelled as a fertilizer. Speaking of the agricultural capabilities of Newfoundland, Sir John Harvey, who was Governor of this colony in 1842, said:—"Both as regards climate and agricultural capabilities Newfoundland in many respects need not shrink from a comparison with the most favored provinces of North America. Its summers, though short, enjoy an extraordinary degree of vegetative power, which only requires to be duly taken advantage of; its winters are neither unusually long nor severe, and its autumnal seasons are as open and fine as those of any of the surrounding colonies." In point of rich, natural grasses, no part of North America produces greater abundance. Newfoundland, in fact, appears to me to be calculated to become essentially a rich grazing country; and its varied agricultural resources appear only to require roads and settlements to force them into highly remunerative development." And on the same subject we have the

opinion of the late Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, than whom there was no better authority; a priest whose utterances were always reliable and whose great discernment easily placed ahead of his time. The Bishop writes in one of his lectures:—"All garden vegetables—cabbages, carrots, turnips, salads, etc.—are brought to the highest perfection; and the climate appears specially adapted to impart succulence to them. The potato, before the rot, was of the finest quality. It has now nearly recovered. Wheat will ripen very well. I have never seen finer barley than the growth of Newfoundland—the same is true of oats. Hops are most luxuriant, and so are strawberries, currants, gooseberries, cherries, and many other species of fruit."

My estimate of the agricultural capabilities of Newfoundland, comparing it with what I have seen in the North of Europe is, that if we had a large agricultural population we could support them in comfort."

Nor is the climate of this country less favorable to agricultural advancement than those neighboring Provinces which not alone grow all they require for their own consumption, but are very large exporters, as the following extract will show:

Mean Temperature for 1874.

St. George's Bay, Newfoundland.....	43.8
Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	43.7
Toronto.....	44.3
Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	30.8

Total days of Rain in Four Months.

St. George's Bay.....	34
Toronto.....	47
Winnipeg.....	53
Truro, N.S.....	68

The compiler of the work referring to this table adds:—"From these tables it appears that the average temperatures for the year of Bay St. George and Toronto are almost equal, that of Manitoba being 13 degrees below Newfoundland. The number of months in which the thermometer did not reach the freezing point was in Newfoundland four, in Toronto four, in Manitoba three, and in Nova Scotia four. This fact goes to prove that the danger of vegetation being injured by frost is less in Newfoundland than in Manitoba, and no greater than in any part of Canada." These extracts make out a very strong case in favor of a completely new departure as regards the cultivation of the soil and not alone reflect on the apathy and indifference of those who have preceded us; but whilst they breathe forth a condemnation must inspire us with the liveliest hope for the future and the very earliest results for our work. I feel, Mr. Chairman, that I have wearied you, and perhaps some hon. members of this house, in reading them, but it was no intention or hope of mine that any one on the other side of the house would "lend me their ears." I have read them for the sole purpose that they may go forth and be read by the public to whom we alone look for help and assistance in this one undertaking. I notice the Government benches are empty, but there never is any attention from that quarter when a measure emanates from this side, but we care very little what individuals think if we can only rouse the public mind—more people to become enthusiastic—upon this question, and we feel so certain that once the results can be seen,

[continued on first page.]

Daily Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1889.

BUDGET SPEECH.

The Hon. Receiver General made his Budget Speech yesterday afternoon, which we will publish in to-morrow's COLONIST. The amount of duties for the past year was \$1,246,382.63; and he estimates that the Customs' receipts for the current year will be considerably over that amount.

There were 75 new vessels built during the year, tonnage 3,016, on which bounties were paid to the amount of \$13,645.

The Public Debt of the Colony to end of 1888 was \$3,335,589.30.

New Arrivals from the Seafishery.

There were two arrivals from the seafishery last night, both loaded. The Panther from the Gulf, the Ranger from the northern grounds. The former haler for the weight of twenty-one and the latter for the weight of thirty-four thousand. The Panther does not report any other steamers. She had to leave a large number of seals behind her. When she left the ice she saw seven or eight schooners apparently in the seals. The Ranger reports all steamers but the Aurora and Eagle, either loaded or with good trips. These latter have not been seen for some time and may have picked up saving trips since heard from.

THE QUICKEST YET!

An old sealer writes:—"In 1848, Capt. John Barron, in the brig 'Dash,' left the Narrows, for the seafishery, on the night of the 9th March. The vessel was towed out by four pilots. She commenced taking seals on the evening of the 10th and bore up for home on the 14th, with 8,756 prime harp seals on board. The seals averaged 44½ lbs. She arrived here on the morning of the 19th. I think this is as good a showing as has yet been made. Capt. Wm. Hackett, of this city, at present, was one of the master-watches on board the 'Dash' the spring mentioned. The average share of the crew was about £44 each."

"OLD CLO" BUSINESS AGAIN.

"Citizen" writes to say would it not be well for the meeting in the Athenæum hall, this evening, to appoint a doctor to examine some of the "old clo" which, I hear, forms a large part of the stock of some of our shopkeepers. Quite a quantity of this stuff will be landed from on board the "Caspian" within the next few days, and as every source from which sickness might spring should be looked after, this cast off clothes should be examined.

CHARITY CONCERT.

An Amateur Arrives at Artistic Perfection.

A CROWDED AUDIENCE.

The success of Miss Walsh, five years since in the performance of "The Happy Pair," was so decided that the public were on the tip-toe of expectancy to see if she would acquit herself as creditably last evening as she did when she made her debut. The Star of the Sea Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and hundreds could not find admission. The first part of the performance consisted of a piano duet by the Misses Tobin; piano solo by Miss Foran, and duets and solos by Miss Fisher, Miss Murphy, Mrs. O'Dwyer, Miss Jardine, Miss Driscoll, Messrs. Hutton and Flannery, violin duet by Messrs. Rennie and Bradshaw. They were at their best; and although the interest of the evening centred on the performance of "Drifted Apart," the instrumental and vocal numbers of the programme evidently delighted the audience, judging from the applause. "Drifted Apart" is a domestic sketch, written by Sir Charles Young, and is founded on one of Tennyson's poems. It represents the estrangement of a married couple in high life; and their reconciliation on the finding of an article of apparel of the dead child of theirs. The role of Sir Geoffrey Bloomfield was played by Mr. Chas. Hutton, and he sustained the character admirably. Miss Walsh took the part of Lady Gwendoline Bloomfield. She more than realized the high expectations of the audience; and showed such decided histrionic talent, that many believe she could take high rank as an artist, were she to appear in any of the great female characters of Shakespeare. Her performance last evening was faultless, and reflected credit on the taste and culture of the city.

No pains were spared in fitting up the stage which presented a magnificent appearance. The proceeds amounted to \$220; and are for the sick poor. We hope the desire of the public, and especially of large numbers who could not gain admittance, to have the concert repeated, will be complied with.

JAMAICA GINGER.

A SAMPLE OF WHAT WE MAY EXPECT UNDER PROHIBITION.

An amusing legal trial is reported in an American contemporary. The town of Quincy, Massachusetts, has adopted the policy of prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drink; but a grocer prepared a seductive beverage, to which he applied the name of "Jamaica ginger." A large quantity of the new drink was sold. The husband of at least one purchaser warned the grocer against selling the ginger to his wife, who had been in the habit of purchasing two bottles daily. Out of fairness to the ladies of Quincy, we must here observe that the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal" distinctly states that large quantities were sold to men as well as women. The grocer was at length indicted, and at the trial a chemist testified that he had analysed the "ginger," and found that it contained over 69 per cent. of alcohol, about 3 per cent. of a solution of Jamaica ginger properly and soberly so-called, the remainder of this generous mixture being water. As it was noted that ordinary whiskey and brandy contained from 40 to 50 per cent. of alcohol, the justification of the prosecution seemed evident. The counsel for the defendant asked the Court to rule that, if the article were Jamaica ginger, it was not a prohibited article, but a medicine, and the defendant had a right to sell it. He also asked the Court to rule that if the defendant sold it not knowing it to be intoxicating, he could not be convicted. The Court refused to rule accordingly, and read to the jury a statute forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors without a license; all liquors containing over 3 per cent. of alcohol coming within the law. Ignorance of the intoxicating quality of the drink was no excuse. "The jury," we are informed, "after being out several hours, failed to agree, and were discharged." As 69 per cent. is more than 3 per cent., and as the grocer had caused the ginger to be prepared for sale on his premises, this result was remarkable.—British Medical Journal.

Honor to Newfoundlanders Abroad.

The English mail brings the intelligence that the eldest daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinsent, D.C.L., (in religion, Dame Mechtildis, Order St. Benedictine) has, under dispensation on account of the lady's youth, been elected to the position of Most Reverend Lady Abbess of St. Scholastica's Abbey, Teignmouth, Devon, England.

John Studdy, Esq., will lecture in the Athenæum on Tuesday evening next, for the benefit of the smallpox sufferers in Island Cove. The subject of the lecture will be, "Reminiscences of Life in South Africa."

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Work for the Week.

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council took place last night.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Secretary Kelly stated that Judge Conroy—chairman of the Board of Health—had called during the afternoon, with reference to disinfectants, which were to be applied to houses in which diphtheria had been. The Judge stated that he understood the Council were to supply two men for this purpose. These two men should be steady and reliable, as the disinfectant to be used was a deadly poison. The bottles in which this poison was put up should be returned to the druggist from whom they were got, and broken and buried in the sea. The action of this poison is to destroy the germs of the disease. The contents of one small bottle is a sufficiency to put in a bucket of water.

A bad sink near the furniture factory will be attended to by Mr. O'Meara.

Mr. Charles Flood Parsons wrote, requesting that a house on Military-road, belonging to the Misses Parsons, be connected with the sewerage system. Mr. O'Meara and Mr. Ryan will report on the matter.

Mr. John Whelan, who keeps a boarding-house on Duckworth-street, wrote to say that a wall behind his house was insecure. Councillor St. John said that the wall alluded to had been pronounced secure a few weeks since, by master masons. Mr. O'Meara, however, will see the place and report.

Mr. E. J. Saunders, of Quidividi, wants a drain fixed near his house. Inspector Carnell will see the place and report.

Mr. Azariah Parmiter, who was building a house on the proposed street-line on Carter's hill, wanted to know when he could resume work on the building, and how far should he remove it. Councillor Monroe and Mr. O'Meara, defined the street-line today.

Mr. Bambrick reported Springdale-street in a bad condition, and wanted \$15.00 to repair it. Proposed by Councillor Power, seconded by Councillor Monroe, that the amount asked for be granted—carried.

Mr. O'Meara reported repairs to drain in the West-end. He said that it would be very desirable to get some sort of plan of the position of gas-pipes, as the absence of knowledge on this subject was very inconvenient. Councillor Monroe will see some of the directors and ascertain if they have a plan.

Bill for Mr. John Ryan's quarter salary passed—his services to be continued.

Inspector Hughes sent in a requisition for straw—granted.

Bills for stone-breaking—passed.

Bills for street-cleaning—passed.

Sanitary pay-roll for the week \$154.60—passed.

Bills for the current quarter, from the following, audited and passed:—

W. S. McGrath, repairs to harness, &c., \$17.20; Andrew Carroll, shoeing horses, &c., \$8.88; John Scott, harness repairing \$20.30; Wm. Fever, shoeing sanitary horses, iron work, &c., \$21.55; Dr. McNairn, medicine for sanitary horses, \$14.15; Richard White, harness work, \$21; Thomas Brooking, smith work, \$13; W. S. Pope, smith work, \$11.40; Joseph English, printing, \$1.50; Thos. Curran, blacksmithing, \$15.50; "Mercury," printing, \$5.25; J. F. Chisholm, stationery, \$13.20; S. Woods, hardware, \$3.80; William McGrath, iron work, \$10.80; M. & J. Tobin, \$1.60; J. H. Martin, hardware, \$17.5; J. Steer, 60 cents; P. & L. Tessier, \$4.55; W. S. Pope, iron work, \$26.20; David Solter, \$5.75; Mrs. Dicks, binding, \$8.75; James Gleeson, hardware, \$32.51; "Telegram," printing, \$6.20; J. H. Martin & Co., \$17.25; H. Gear & Co., 10.83; William Campbell, \$4.66; W. & G. Rendell, lumber, \$47.39; W. Parker, \$4; T. W. Lane, \$35.14; Bowring Bros., \$4.85; S. March & Sons, \$37.60; J. J. Callanan, corn, \$6; J. W. McCoubrey, \$24.40; S. E. Garland, \$17. Many smaller bills were also passed.

Superintendent Dunn's salary was fixed at \$500 per annum with no extras. The quarter salaries of secretaries of fire halls, &c.—passed.

Some discussion on the advisability of putting blacksmith work to tender followed, and it was decided to adopt this plan.

A letter was read from Rev. Mr. Bond, suggesting the erection of a public oven for fumigating purposes, by a heating process.

The Colonial Secretary wrote the Council, asking for the yearly estimates of Council's expenses, manner of raising money, &c., according to section 58 of the Municipal Act.

Mr. H. H. Carter, Solicitor, sent to claim damages for Mr. R. H. Collins, who broke his leg by falling in a drain in George's Town last December. The matter was referred to Solicitor McNeilly.

Messrs. Thomas and John Cornick, living on Monday Pond road, were paying water-rates and had no water in their houses. They did not feel disposed to pay under present circumstances. The matter will be seen to.

The meeting adjourned at 10.30.

ROUND BY THE NORTH SEA.

BY JUDGE PROWSE.

"Coelum non animus mutant qui trans mare currunt."

XII.

One of my great objects in writing these papers was to show my fellow-countrymen the enormous value of their heritage, their domain of the ocean—the fisheries of Newfoundland. The great Commoner, William Pitt, declared that neither the famous gold mines of Peru nor the fabled wealth of Golconda were equal to the enormous riches which had been drawn from that vast treasure-house of the ocean—the Banks of Newfoundland. Four centuries of constant fishing have made no perceptible diminution in that splendid harvest of the seas; these fish-fields of the Atlantic are as opulent, as fertile and as inexhaustible now as when, four centuries ago, the good ship "Matthew," of Bristol, first sailed into these seas. I know that many will cavil at my frequent statement in these papers, that our cod and herring fisheries are practically inexhaustible. Later on I propose to give my reasons for this conclusion more fully. I have never read any controversy in which there is such a strong consensus of scientific opinion in favor of this conclusion. Frank Buckland, Ray Lankester, Huxley, Spencer "Walpole," Spencer F. Baird, Brown Goode, and other eminent names, if necessary, can be quoted to establish the rational conclusion that man has no more control over the migratory oceanic fishes than he has over the atmosphere.

It has been an indelible disgrace to us, as a great fishing country, that, until now, no attempt has been made to have a scientific investigation of our fisheries.

To the Hon. A. W. Harvey belongs the honor of having at last obtained a fishery bureau. For years past he has pertinaciously hammered away at successive governments, until at last his untiring efforts have been crowned with success. He is "Fons et origo" and at present wet nurse for the whole concern. Science is our surest guide in all fishery matters. Says Ray Lankester: "There is a notion that science is dreamy, vague, untrustworthy and useless to practical men." There is no greater error! Your man of science is, or should be, from the nature of his pursuits, more thoroughly practical than anyone who affects to despise scientific knowledge, for he's accustomed to insure success in his experiments and investigations, by taking every means in his power to that end; above all, and chiefly by guiding himself by reasonings, based on the most accurate and extensive knowledge. "The scientific man is the man who knows thoroughly and accurately."

Any one who attempts, as I have done, to write about fisheries, must be prepared, not only for newspaper abuse, but for hard knocks all round.

The other day I met an old friend, who has, probably, as much practical knowledge as any man in Newfoundland: "I have been reading them papers of yours," said he to me, "they are not bad, but you know blessed little about the fishery."

"Quite right," I said.

"Now," says he, "do you know how they manage them live cod you speak about?"

"Well, they take them carefully off the hook and drop them in the well."

"And that's all," said he. I thought you knew nothing about it. When they take the fish they must pierce the sound or air bladder, otherwise the fish will turn belly up and die."

Well, I thought over my friend's remarks, mentioned it to a banking skipper of great renown, who did not believe it; and finally I studied out the question. In the report on cod-fishing in the North Sea I found this statement. "As soon as a cod is safely secured its air bladder requires to be punctured, in order to admit of its keeping its equilibrium. When it is immediately done it is placed alive in the well of the vessel."

My ancient mariner had given me a considerable slap in the face. My profound experience had been thrown away. Of what avail was it to me that I had been with John Collins, in Paradise, (a unique place for lawyers,) or eaten pork and ganders, in the fore cuddy, or knocked about with poor Paddy Nowlan, the smartest skipper that ever handled a tiller, when I could be "knocked into a cocked hat" on such a simple question as this. There is a great deal to be learnt about the fisheries. In England enormous quantities of herring are sold as Yarmouth bloaters, and kips. The style of the bloater was accidentally discovered by Mr. Bishop, a herring curer, of Yarmouth, in 1835. One night after his fish house hands had left the place he found a small quantity of prime fresh herring, which he thought had been overlooked. To prevent the fish being spoilt he sprinkled them with salt; spitted them and then hung them up in a smoke house, in which oak billets were being burned. Next morning he was astonished and delighted with their aroma and flavor. He had discovered the famous Yarmouth bloater.

John Wooger, of Newcastle, in 1846, first discovered the mode of cure, known now far and wide as Newcastle kippers.

The cure of herring at home is remarkably good and uniform. The British public are so accustomed to a good article that inferior cure can't be passed off. It stands to reason that when such large and experienced curers as Johnson, of Montrose, Hewitts, of Grimsby, and Macconochie, of Yarmouth, having been working at this business so long, they will have gathered an experienced staff around them, and they will have learned to do it well.

There can be no question about the natural quality of our herring. They are the finest in the world. But the very best cured fish that I have seen still leaves a good deal of room for improvement. To gain a reputation; to stamp our names as herring curers with sterling worth, is not to be done in a day or by fits and starts; it will be the work of time. A fish exhibition every year, and a prize of a gold medal for the best 50 barrels of herring would do an immense deal of good.

"To Blazes With Public Opinion."

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—The gentleman who first made this now "classical quotation" must have opened his eyes rather wide when he beheld the almost endless roll of signatures which flowed down from the Speaker's chair, in the people's house, on Wednesday afternoon. Thirteen hundred fellow citizens had silently signed their protest against heresy—was it not written in the roll before him? It looked almost as long as the famous prophet's roll which he "swallowed" with such alarming results to the heathen world around him, although he (the "blazes" man) did not seem to take so kindly to the swallowing of this "roll." Neither did Mr. Parsons—R. J. Parsons we mean—M.H.A. for St. John's East, who waxed wrathful, and red in face as he denounced the damnable document, and violently attitudinized against expressions of public opinion in general. All in vain, however; the inorable "roll" went on unrolling, confounding the prophet's eyes with its endless signatures, and at last striking the prophet dumb with its superior endurance.

Never mind, Mr. Parsons, you did your little best. You were only one man, weren't you? one against 1,200! The odds were "fearful," and the fight was fierce. These decapitated heroes who rolled at your feet could not return your blows—an "i" for an eye, or a crossed "t" for a tooth! Nevertheless you vanquished one and all of them, didn't you? Silenced public opinion with the "roll" of your magnificent voice, and then retired from the "bloodless field" dead beat, but not defeated.

After all he was right. "To blazes with public opinion!" Yours, &c.,
St. John's, March 29, 1889. C. D. A.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The steamer Conscript arrived from Halifax at 8.30 last evening.

The steamer Volunteer arrived from the westward this morning.

A sketch of the life of the Hon. John Bright is unavoidably crowded out today.

The duties paid in to the Custom House today amounted, in round numbers, to sixty thousand dollars—the largest sum, as far as is known, ever received in one day.

A gentleman writing from Darling Street, says: "Will you please call the attention of the police to the conduct of a crowd of young rowdies, who frequent this locality nightly. They shout and sing lewd songs, and insult people passing the street. It is dangerous for ladies to pass the street after dark. I trust, this notice will have the effect of calling the attention of the police to the state of affairs."

"BEAUTY AND THE BEAST."—As "Beauty and the Beast" will be performed on Easter Tuesday, and as there will be only four full rehearsals, all those who intend to assist are requested to be present at them. The first of these will be held in the Athenæum Hall this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock, sharp. Any performer who cannot find it possible to attend would please inform the conductor. Punctuality at the practices is particularly requested.

The last concert of the Athenæum course will come off on Monday, and an especially attractive programme has been prepared for the occasion. Here are the names of the ladies and gentlemen who will take part: Overture, by Mrs. Langton and Miss Halley; Song, by Mr. F. Crane; Song, by Mrs. Harvey; Song, by Mr. Barron ("The Fisherman and his Child," by request); Reading, by Mrs. Gosling; Duet, Mrs. Martin and Miss Neyle; Song, Mr. Haddon; Song, Miss Taylor; Reading, Mr. Stephenson; Piano Solo, Miss Ellis; Song, Mr. Flannery.

DEATHS.

FLING—This morning, at 3 o'clock, Mr. James Fling, aged 65 years. Funeral from his late residence, Old Placentia Road, on Sunday, at 2 p.m.; friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

SKELINS—This morning, March 29th, with perfect resignation to the Holy and Divine Will of God, Johanna Skelins, aged 82 years, a native of the Parish of Tucton, Co. Wexford. Funeral on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Shaughrou, Nagle's Hill, when friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.